

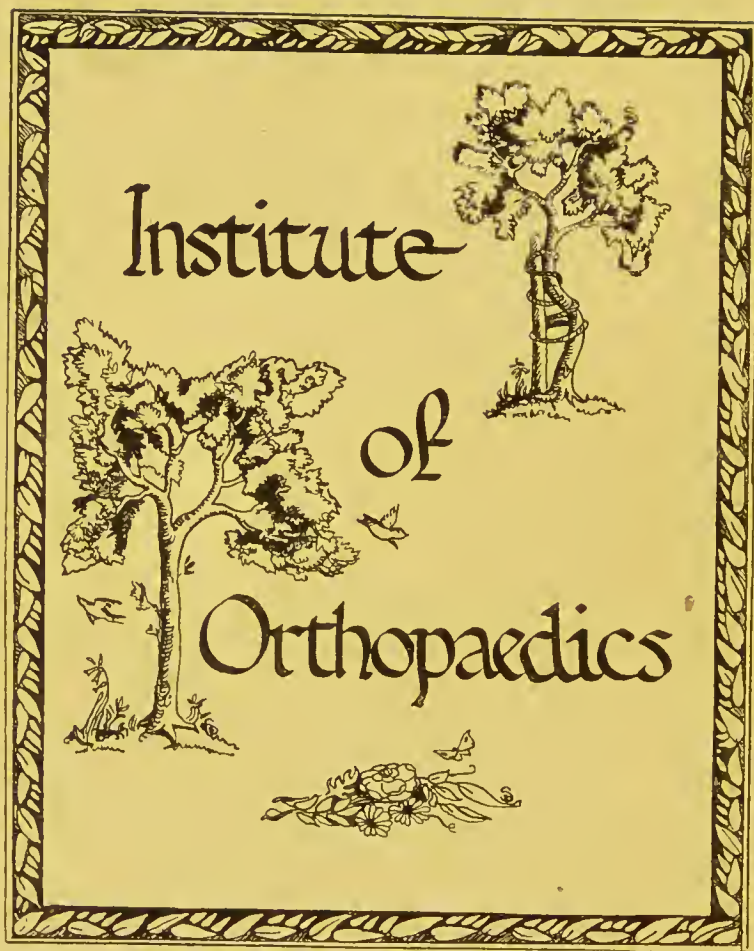
Arch.

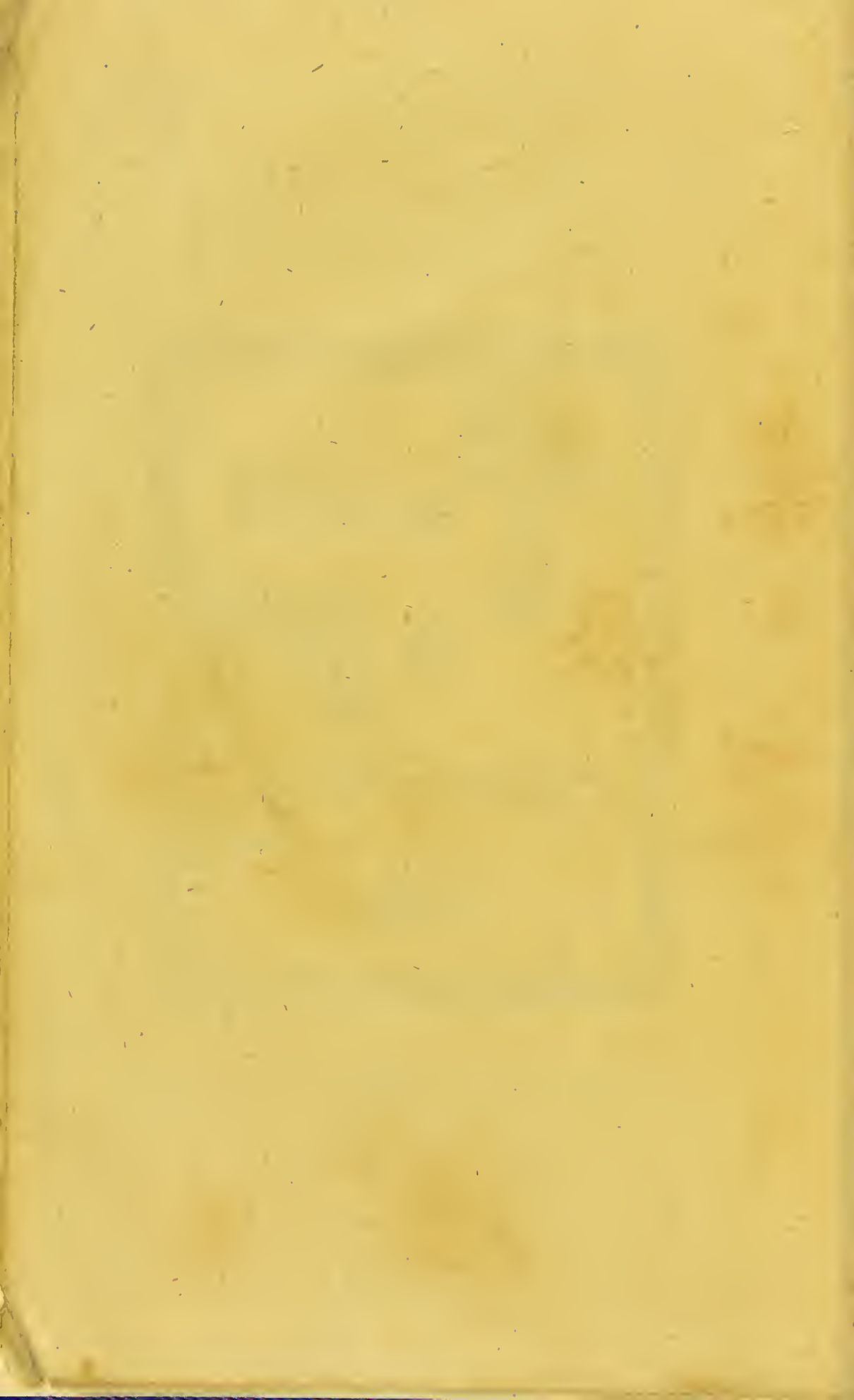
Orth SC
WB INS

c



INSTRUCTIONS
TO
Regimental Surgeons.







INSTRUCTIONS
TO
REGIMENTAL SURGEONS,
FOR REGULATING THE
CONCERNS OF THE SICK,
AND OF
The Hospital.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

His Majesty's Warrant for encreasing the Advantages
&c. of the Medical Officers of the Army.

WITH AN
APPENDIX AND INDEX.

LONDON:

Printed by Gilbert & Reed, 23, Finch-Lane, Cornhill.

1806.

N. B. The Passages thus marked (¶) are new and additional Regulations. Some slight variations will also be found without this Mark.

REGULATION

FOR ENCREASING THE

ADVANTAGES

AND IMPROVING THE

SITUATION

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICERS

OF THE

ARMY.

DATED 22nd MAY, 1804.

LONDON:

Printed by Gilbert & Reed, 23, Finch-Lane, Cornhill.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We have approved of an Arrangement for encreasing the Advantages, and improving the Situation, of the Medical Officers of Our Army; with the view of encouraging able and well educated Persons to enter into, and continue in, that line of Our Service; Our Will and Pleasure is, that from the 25th *December* last, inclusive, the following Regulations do take place on the above Head.

HospitalMates

1. HOSPITAL Mates for General Service shall be appointed by Commission from Us; and shall have the full Pay of Six Shillings and Sixpence a Day, nett, while employed on Foreign Stations: with Half Pay on reduction at the rate of Two Shillings a Day, subject to the usual Deductions.

THE

THE Widows of such as shall have served as Hospital Mates with Our Land Forces Abroad, and shall die on Full Pay, shall be allowed the Pension of Sixteen Pounds per Annum: The Children of such Hospital Mates, and the Widows and Children of those who shall die on Half Pay, shall be eligible to Allowances from the Compassionate Fund, according to the Rules established for the distribution of that Bounty.

HOSPITAL Mates, appointed for temporary and local Service, shall not receive Commissions, nor be entitled to any of the other above-mentioned Advantages, but shall remain in all respects on their present footing.

2. THE Assistant Surgeons of ^{Assistant Sur-}
Our Regiments of Dragoon Guards ^{g ons,}
and Dragoons, Foot Guards, and Infantry of the Line, shall, without distinction as to their having served at Home or Abroad, have the Full Pay of Seven Shillings and Six-pence a Day,

Day, nett: with Half Pay when reduced at the rate of Three Shillings a Day, subject to the usual Deductions. The Assistant Surgeons of our Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, shall, while on Full Pay, receive the further Allowance of One Shilling a Day for a Horse, as at present.*

Apothecaries
and District
Surgeons.

3. THE Apothecaries to Our Forces, and the Surgeons attached to the respective Recruiting Districts in Great Britain, shall continue on their present Footing; the Rate of their Full Pay being Ten Shillings a Day, and that of their Half Pay Five Shillings a Day, subject to the usual Deductions.

Regimental
Surgeons.

4. THE Pay borne on the Establishment for the Surgeons of Our Regiments of Regular Infantry, shall be increased

* The Assistant Surgeon has his Choice of Quarters, according to his standing in the Regiment, with respect to the Subaltern Officers.

increased to the same Rate as that now allowed to the Surgeons of Cavalry, viz. Eleven Shillings and Fourpence a Day, nett: and in the Infantry, as well as in the Cavalry, the Surgeon shall be required to keep a Horse at his own expence, to enable him the better to perform his Regimental Duty.* The Half Pay of Regimental Surgeons, both of Cavalry and Infantry, shall be increased to Six Shillings a Day, subject to the usual Deductions. §

EVERY

* The Surgeon is entitled to the same Ration for the Horse as the Adjutant; and the Circumstance of his having, or not having a Horse, does not affect the Rate of Daily Pay. The Commanding Officer has the Power to order the Surgeon to provide himself with a Horse; and his neglecting to obey such Order is a Breach of Military Law.

§ The Regimental Surgeon shall have his Choice of Quarters according to his Standing in the Regiment, with respect to the Captains; and, in Time of War, shall have the same Baggage and Forage-Money as Captains; but in no Shape whatever shall he have any Claim to Military Rank in Our Army, different from what the Surgeons of Regiments are now entitled to.

EVERY Regimental Surgeon of Our Regular Forces, after Seven Years service as such, or Ten Years service with Our Army in the whole, in a Medical Capacity, on Full Pay, shall have his Pay augmented to Fourteen Shillings and One Penny per Diem, nett, but is not to be entitled on that account to any additional Half pay when reduced.

EVERY Regimental Surgeon of Our Regular Forces, after Twenty Years Service with Our Army in the whole, on Full Pay, shall have his Pay augmented to 18s. 10d. a Day, nett, and shall have a claim to retire on Half Pay at the before mentioned Rate of Six Shillings a Day; but if the cause of his Retirement be ill health contracted in the Service, and shall be so certified by the Army Medical Department, the rate of his Half Pay on retiring after the above length of Service, shall be Ten Shillings a Day, subject to the usual Deduction.

EVERY Regimental Surgeon of Our Regular Forces, after Thirty Years Service with Our Army in the whole, on Full Pay, shall have the unqualified right of retiring on Half Pay at the rate of Fifteen Shillings a Day, subject to the usual Deduction.

THE Widows of Regimental Surgeons of Our Regular Forces, permitted to retire after Twenty Years Service on Full Pay, shall not be precluded from the Pension on account of the Retirement of their Husbands.

THE Pay of the Surgeons of Our Militia Corps, when Embodied, shall be encreased, as in the Line, to Eleven Shillings and Fourpence a Day: and the Militia Surgeons shall be under the same obligation to keep a Horse.

V. THE Full Pay borne on the Staff Surgeons Establishment for the Surgeons to Our Forces, shall be encreased to Fifteen Shillings a Day: and their Half Pay

Pay to Six Shillings; subject to the usual Deductions.

EVERY Surgeon to Our Forces shall derive the same advantages as a Regimental Surgeon, from completing the respective terms of Twenty and Thirty Years Service on Full Pay, as above specified.

Physicians,
Purveyors,
and Deputy
Purveyors.

VI. THE Physicians, Purveyors of Hospitals, and Deputy Purveyors of Hospitals, to Our Forces, shall remain in all respects on the same footing as at present.

Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals.

VII. THE Full Pay annexed to the Appointment of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals to Our Forces, shall be Twenty-five Shillings a Day, and the Half Pay Twelve Shillings and Sixpence; subject to the usual Deductions. But after Twenty Years Service with Our Army in the whole, on Full Pay, a Deputy Inspector of Hospitals shall have a claim to Full Pay at the rate of Thirty Shillings a Day,

Day, and to Half Pay at the rate of Fifteen Shillings a Day; subject to the usual Deductions.

8. THE Full Pay annexed to the Appointment of Inspector of Hospitals, shall be Two Pounds a Day, and the Half Pay One Pound a Day; subject to the usual Deductions. Inspectors of Hospitals.

THE several Appointments under-mentioned, shall be hereafter discontinued in Our Service; as superfluous and embarrassing, and holding out the Idea of Distinctions in Rank and Duty not easy to be defined, viz.

Field Inspector.

Assistant Inspector.

Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General.

Superintendent General.

GIVEN at OUR COURT at
SAINT JAMES's, this 22d
Day of *May* 1804, in the
Forty-Fourth Year of our
Reign.

BY HIS MAJESTY's
COMMAND,

W. Dundas.

THE

UNIFORM
OF
REGIMENTAL SURGEONS
AND
ASSISTANT SURGEONS,

As directed by the General Order of 11th April, 1804.

THE Surgeons and Assistants are to wear the Uniform of the Regiment; the Coat to be straight, without Facings, but with the Regimental colour for Collar and Cuffs; and each one Epaulette on the right Shoulder. It is, however, to be understood that, in those Battalions where two Epaulettes are worn by the whole Corps of Officers, the Medical Staff are equally to wear them; and the same Rule applies to the Cavalry.

N.B. The black Feather is to be worn by Medical Officers of whatever Rank.

INSTRUCTIONS
TO
REGIMENTAL SURGEONS,
&c. &c.

HORSE-GUARDS,

JAN. 1, 1806.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to approve the following Regulations for the Use of Regimental Hospitals, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief hereby enjoins Commanders of Regiments, of every Description, and all Regimental and Assistant Surgeons, to govern themselves, in their respective Duties, touching the Care of the sick Soldiers, and the Management of the Regimental Hospitals, in strict Conformity thereto.

By Order of

His Royal Highness the

Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant General.

2

REGULATIONS,

&c. &c.

HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Introduction,
 Chief having issued the most positive Orders to all Officers commanding Brigades and Regiments, to give very particular attention to the management of Regimental Hospitals, it becomes our duty to introduce such Rules and Regulations for the interior economy of the same, as may best provide for the health and comfort of the Soldier, and generally secure to his Majesty's Service all the advantages to be expected from our care and superintendence.

The following Instructions, *duly attended to*, will be found conducive to those desirable and important objects.

The reports of the visiting Officer and of the Surgeon will afford such information to the Commanding Officer, as will satisfy him, with the help of his own occasional visits, that the several Duties of the Hospital are duly performed.

Journal.

It is required of the Surgeon, that he shall keep a correct Journal of all cases ; which will furnish to the Inspector General, or his Deputies, the best evidence of the Surgeon's diligence, and of his professional skill.

Controul of
the Hospital.

All Regimental Hospitals are under the immediate direction of their respective Surgeons, subject nevertheless to the general superintendence and controul of the Inspector General of Army Hospitals, and of any other Officers of the Medical Staff, who may be ordered to inspect the same from time to time. They are to see that every part of the Hospital regulations has been observed,—to assist with their advice the attending Surgeon,—to correct errors and to propose to the Officers commanding Brigades or Regiments, such further improvements as they may deem necessary, for the benefit of the sick and of the service.

When

When a Regiment is divided and stationed in different quarters, the Medical Staff is to be equally distributed, that as few detachments as possible may be left to the care of country practitioners.

Each Regiment of 500 effective men and upwards, should be provided with a Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons.

The station of the Surgeon is always to be at the Head-quarters of his Regiment. Station of the Medical Staff.
 If the Regiment be divided in cantonments, the first Assistant Surgeon is to be placed with the strongest detachment, and the second with the next in succession in point of numbers; and in no case, where the Regiment is thus divided, and the Surgeon present, should either of the Assistants be allowed to remain at Head-quarters.

The spirit of this regulation should extend to the divisions of a Regiment on its march; and it is here of consequence that On a March.
 the Surgeon himself should accompany the *last* division; as well to ascertain the diligence of the Assistant Surgeons who have gone before, as to give the best directions.

rections for the Sick who may from *necessity* be left behind.

The Quarters of one of the Medical Officers of the Regiment should be always near the Hospital, and, when encamped, one of them is to sleep in Camp.

Leave of Absence.

Leave of absence to the Medical Staff of Regiments must be regulated by the Commander in Chief's order of the 3d February 1803. (See Appendix, No. 1.)

Barrack Hospitals.

When a Regiment is in Barracks, a Hospital is required to be provided and properly supplied with furniture, bedding, and utensils, by the Barrack Department, according to the regulation and the established schedule from that office, (App. No. 2.) In other situations, the Surgeon will resort to his own Regimental Stores, which he is on no account to increase or replenish without previous permission; and, once a year at least, he will make a report of the state of them to the Inspector General.

Report of Stores

Hired Hospitals.

When in Quarters, the Surgeon must look out for a house suitable to the strength of the Regiment, in a dry situation and with good water; but, before he engages it,

it, he must state to the Inspector General of Army Hospitals, its rent and situation, with the number and size of the rooms—what wards have fire-places, and how many beds each room will contain.—Without this preliminary measure and the sanction of the Inspector General first obtained, no charge for a hired house will be allowed, unless very pressing emergency shall justify a departure from this regulation, and which must be stated in the first Weekly Return.

In Barrack Hospitals, straw to fill the palliasses is to be provided by the Barrack Department; but in the hired Hospitals, it is to be purchased by the Surgeon, and to be charged as a Contingency in his next Weekly Return.

No Hospital is to be engaged for a longer term than by the week; and, to obviate every unnecessary increase of Hospital Baggage, the Landlord should be required to provide the equipments of fire-irons, tables, and forms, or they must be hired elsewhere at a weekly charge.

The establishment of Hospital Servants Hospital Servants. gives for a Regiment of 500 men and upwards, one Nurse at 1s. one Serjeant at 6d. and

and one Orderly at 4d. per day :—this is understood to be the maximum of Expence to be generally brought against the Public under that head. In battalions of inferior numbers, the expence of Hospital Attendants must be regulated in due proportion to their strength. If, from unusual sickness, further assistance be necessary, application must be made to the Inspector General for his approval of it, unless the pressure of the moment will not wait for such sanction ; but the necessity must be then stated in the next Weekly Return.

This regulated allowance is intended for an entire Regiment : when the Regiment is separated, the Surgeon is expected to exercise his discretion in dividing and apportioning the ordinary expence of the whole, in such a way as to meet the exigencies of all. Thus, in the situation of a Regiment detached in three parts, it is advisable to discontinue the Nurse, and to employ three Orderlies in her stead ; and, by so doing, to give a due proportion of assistance to each Detachment.

Serjeant.

The Serjeant is to take charge of the bedding, utensils, and other Hospital Stores, and be himself answerable to the Surgeon,

Surgeon, who of course is responsible to the Public, for any damage or loss.

This non-commissioned Officer should be very active and of good character. He should be selected by the Surgeon, with the approbation of the Commanding Officer, and be exempted from other military duties ; nor should he be removed, except in cases of misconduct or inefficiency. He is to go round at periods fixed by the Surgeon for administering Medicines and Nourishment, and to see that the Nurse and Orderly Man punctually give to the Patients what has been directed by the Surgeon :—he is likewise to observe that the Wards are kept clean, and that every Nuisance be removed as soon as possible. He is to see that every Patient has his face and hands washed, and his hair combed and tied, before the Surgeon visits the Hospital ; and those men who are able to sit up are regularly to fold up their bedding, and to sweep under their beds every morning by six o'clock in summer, and eight in winter : they are likewise to separate their bedding, and to air it every day two hours in fine weather.

Duties of the
Serjeant.

As

As quietness and rest are absolutely required in Hospital, great care is to be taken that every duty be performed with the least possible noise, and that at night the house be perfectly quiet. Every man must be in his bed by eight o'clock in winter, and nine in summer; and no conversation should be permitted after that time.

The Serjeant is to superintend the cleaning of the Wards early every morning, and as frequently during the day as circumstances may render it necessary. The pernicious custom of washing floors, and covering them with sand or saw-dust, particularly during the winter, is positively forbid; and (as a far preferable mode of cleaning) dry rubbing should be substituted, by means of the scrubbing-brush mounted on the heavy block. The Serjeant should go every morning and evening round the Wards, attended by the Orderly Man, to call a roll, and report to the attending Medical Officer, at the first visit, such men as were found absent; and whether the Hospital was regular and in good order.

The duty of the Orderly Man is to assist the Nurse, by attending the sick, administering

ministering the medicines and comforts, and keeping the Wards clean.

The Commanding Officer should be ap- Sentries.
plied to for a guard, in order to furnish Sentries to the Regimental Hospital, or to the Hospital Tent; which Sentries are to be directed to admit no person but the Staff, the Officers of the Regiment, and those immediately employed in the Hospital;—they are to be particularly careful in preventing liquor or any other articles from being carried into the Hospital, without the Surgeon's permission; nor are they to allow any Patient to go out (to the Necessary excepted) without a Ticket of Leave from the attending Surgeon.

When a Regiment is encamped, a Hos- Hospital Tent,
pital Tent will be allowed, unless a convenient house for the purpose can be procured in the vicinity; and when the Hospital Tent is the sole accommodation for the Sick, a Hut ought to be constructed by a fatigue-party of the Regiment, to answer the purposes of a cooking and messing room. A trench is to be dug round the Tent, for carrying off the water.

Bedsteads.

Bedsteads are too heavy an incumbrance for the ordinary equipment of a Regimental Hospital; which either in the field, or in a hired house, may be otherwise accommodated.

In a hired house, where the floors are kept clean by the use of the dry scrubbing brush, the Sick may be sufficiently protected by one or more straw mats between the floor and the palliasse; and in the Hospital Tent, the Patients may, within a short space of time, and at the most trifling expence, be placed on *temporary* bedsteads, after the manner that has of late been recommended, and is described in the plan. ¶ (See App. No. 11.) Some faggot-wood, drawn from the Commissary by a requisition from the Commanding Officer, with a few nails, is all that is required.

The windows of the Hospital Tent to be opened, and the walls to be lowered every day, to admit fresh air; and, during that period, the beds of the Convalescents, and of others who are able to sit up during the day, are to be made, and the palliasses to be occasionally scoured with soap and water, under the special direction of the Surgeon. Rugs, blankets, &c. in fine weather,
to

to be constantly hung out on bushes, or to be aired on the dry ground.

The Wards are to be frequently fumigated with nitric acid,* and the plastered

* Put half an ounce of Vitriolic Acid into a crucible, or into a glass, or china cup, or deep saucer ; warm this over a lamp, or in heated sand, adding to it, from time to time, some Nitre, or common Salt : these vessels should be placed at twenty or thirty feet distance from each other, according to the height of the ceiling, or virulence of the contagion. In Hospitals or Prisons, the Lamps or Vessels, containing heated sand, may be placed on the floor ; the fumigating Lamps of Moser may be employed for this purpose, although they would answer much better if the saucer was deeper, and if, instead of a place for a lamp, there was a Box proper for containing hot sand, in which the saucer might be placed ; as fumigating with Nitrous Acid is attended with no inconvenience, and as the process is so simple, and the materials so cheap, it should, as a means of prevention, be employed for some hours every day, in Transports having Troops on board, or in crowded Hospitals ; and if there is any appearance of Contagion, the Fumigation should be executed with more care and attention, and the Vapour confined for several hours at a time. Fumigating Vessels or Lamps should also be

* As the quantity of Vapour depends in some measure on the surface, it is better to have the Vitriolic Acid put in a number of small vessels, than in one or two large ones; besides, in this way, it has the advantage of being diffused more readily in any given space.

tered walls to be occasionally white-washed; but this last is not to be done in a hired Hospital, without the knowledge and approbation of the Commanding Officer;—and, in a Barrack Hospital, a due requisition for it must be made to the Barrack Master, who will have it executed.—The sides of the Wards (when of wood) may be occasionally scoured with soap and water; but the floors should be generally kept clean by constant dry rubbing, as before directed.

Every Patient, on his admission into the Hospital, should (if possible) be previously inspected by one of the Medical Staff of the Regiment; and his whole body be made extremely clean with warm water and soap:—he should put on a clean shirt, and the clothes he had worn be purified.

Venereal Patients.

All men with venereal disease are to be confined to the Hospital.

Itch Patients.

Men with the itch should be cured in a separate Tent in summer, or in a separate room of the Hospital; such men should
each

placed contiguous to the Hammocks or Beds of Persons affected with any contagious or putrid Distemper, whether Fever or Dysentery.

each bring a clean shirt for a change after they are cured ;—four frictions, or smearing the body all over four times, at six hours distance, with the sulphur ointment* (keeping in bed the whole time) will, in most instances, eradicate the complaint. They must then be well washed with warm water, and put on clean linen and clothes. Whenever this complaint prevails in a Regiment, there is to be a weekly inspection of all the men, by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon ; nor should this weekly examination be confined to this point alone, as it is of consequence by frequent inspection to make early detection of sore legs, as well as of venereal complaints,

Punished men should, if possible, be Punished Men.
placed in a separate Ward, and their linen be frequently changed. Their bedding should be protected by a guard of oil-cloth under the sheet.

Every Patient to be provided with a clean shirt and a clean pair of stockings (if he

* R. Sulph. Viv. lbj.

Heleb. Alb. p. oz. iv.

Nit. dr. ii.

Sap. Moll. lbj.

Axung Porc. lbjii.

he can sit up) twice a week, or oftener if necessary, and with clean palliasse cases and clean sheets once a fortnight, or oftener, as particular circumstances may require.

The Patients should be shaved at least *twice* a week, and other personal cleanliness be observed, as before directed.

Infectious Diseases.

All men with infectious diseases, putrid fevers, fluxes, small-pox, or measles, whose situation will admit of Removal, should be immediately sent from Camp or Barracks, to a separate house ; or, in certain cases of exigency, to a Hospital Tent. Upon the death of a Patient, the whole of the bedding, after being steeped in running water, or in a tub, should be dried by the heat of an oven, and afterwards washed with soap and boiling water, before it is either used again, or put into the regimental Store : the like should be done with the bedding of the whole Ward. The straw about the bed of a man who dies to be taken out and burnt, and the place or bed where he lay to be well scoured with soap and hot water.

In all cases of this sort, and particularly after the removal of a Corpse, the Ward is to be well fumigated.

No packs, &c. to be permitted to hang up, or lay in the Wards. The Non-commissioned Officer attending the Hospital is required, on the admission of the Patient, to take charge of his Necessaries, and is to be responsible for them. The Pack should be regularly ticketed ; and on no occasion is a Patient to have access to his Pack, without the knowledge and permission of the Serjeant. The Hospital is never to be crowded—every man to have at least the space of five feet allotted to his bed, and each man a bed to himself.

Men, when become convalescent, should not be reported too soon for duty.

The Surgeon is to be always in possession of a complete set of Instruments, provided at his own expence, agreeable to the List in the Appendix, No. 3.

Regiments will be provided with Hospital Necessaries and Utensils, in proportion to their strength, on a due requisition to this Office. The Schedule (No. 4) gives a List of the established Articles ; and for the more ready conveyance, as well as better

ter preservation of them, they have been formed into one or more Canteens, suitable to the strength of the Regiment, and the exigencies of Detachments.

Hospital Books. The regimental Surgeon, or assistant Surgeon, must regularly visit the Hospital, at least twice every day, and keep a Book of the Admissions, Discharges, and the cases of the Patients; in which the name, age, disease, diet, and treatment, are to be fully inserted, subject to the call of the Inspector General of Army Hospitals, or Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

**Examination
of Recruits.**

The regimental Surgeon is to pay particular attention to the examination of Recruits, and be careful not to certify for any man's fitness to serve, into whose state of health he has not regularly enquired; and who has not, at his examination, been stripped of all his clothes, to ascertain that he has no Rupture or scrophulous affection of the glands; that he has the perfect use of his eyes and ears, and the free motion of every joint and limb; that he has no sore leg, or diseased enlargement of bones or joints; that his appearance is generally healthy, and that he is neither consumptive, or subject to fits;—with any of these
Defects

Defects, the man is to be reported as unfit for Service.

¶ To obviate contagion, or check its spreading influence, the Surgeon should make frequent Inspections into the state of the Barracks, and of their environs:—he should see that all due cleanliness be preserved *within*, and that no nuisances exist *without*; that the Ventilators or Air-barrels be not shut or obstructed, and that the Mess-rooms be not made use of for washing or drying Linen.

Health Inspection of Barracks and Quarters.

It is likewise an essential part of the Surgeon's duty, when the Regiment is accommodated by Billets, to examine the men's quarters, to ascertain that the apartments are free from damp,—that the bedding is clean, and the air pure.—As these Health-inspections are of much consequence to the welfare of the Regiment, the Surgeon is enjoined to report the same to his Commanding Officer, with such observations as may arise out of his official visits.

The inoculation of the Cow Pock is to be constantly practised. Let every man who does not bear the mark of the Small Cow Pock Inoculation,

E

Pox,

Pox, either by Inoculation or otherwise, be subject to the trial of the Cow Pock (if it has not been already done) after the manner described in Appendix, (No. 5.) The Cow Pock occasions no disturbance to the frame, or confinement from Duty, and therefore may be performed either in Barracks or Quarters. When Cow Pock matter is wanted, application may be made for it to this Office; but the respective Surgeons are expected to use every Precaution to keep up a supply of fluid Matter; and in such a field of Practice, *with due foresight*, there can be no difficulty or want.

Stoppage in
Hospital.

By general orders of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, (for which see Appendix, No. 6 and 7) the stoppage to be drawn from men in Hospital is fixed at 10d. per day; but for Boys subsisted at 10d. the stoppage of 8d. is to be drawn.

Weekly Re-
turn.

The above stoppage and the general Expenditure of the Hospital are under the immediate direction of the Surgeon, who will check and controul the Serjeant's accounts, being himself responsible for the due appropriation of the Money, as well as for the general Conduct of the Hospital, and

and of the Servants under his authority.—
Blank Forms of Returns will be regularly
furnished by this Office, to be filled up *by*
the Surgeon himself, and certified weekly,
according to the Instructions given, and to
be transmitted by Sunday's post to the In-
specter General.

¶ For the comfort of the Sick, and the
simplicity of Accompts, the late regula-
tion, respecting the extra price of Meat and
Bread to the Sick in Hospital, is hereby
done away; and henceforward the neces-
sary supplies of those articles, whether in
Quarters or in Camp, are to be provided
under the responsibility of the Surgeon at
the *actual Market-Price*, and to be so
charged in the Weekly Returns, without any
reference to, or demand on the Paymaster. Charge for
Meat & Bread.
—The Meat should be of prime Quality,
and the Bread of the best household sort:
the *actual Market-Price* to be ascertained
and verified by the Commanding Officer,
whose approving signature is required to be
attached to the Weekly Returns transmit-
ted by the Surgeon to the Inspector Gene-
ral.

The Sick Return forming part of the Ta- Sick Return,
ble, is to be filled up every fourth week,

or that week in which the 20th of the month occurs : For example, if Wednesday be the 20th, let the next Sunday's Return give the account of the Sick, but if the 20th fall on the Monday or Tuesday, it will be better to make it up on the preceding 18th or 19th, that it may reach this Office in due time for the general report to the Commander in Chief. This Return is to give the total number of the Sick of the Regiment, whether at Head-Quarters, in General Hospital, on Detachment, or on Furlough, and it is to be regularly sent on or about the 20th of the month, whether an Hospital be established or not.

Diet.

For the sake of uniformity, the Diet in ordinary of the Sick is (in the Weekly Return) divided into four Classes, viz. full, half, low, and spoon.

Diet-Table.

In the composition of these Diets, the Surgeon must conform to the Table in the Appendix (No. 8), except under Circumstances that can be satisfactorily explained in the next Weekly Return.

Diet-Roll.

The Diet Roll is to be daily filled up, and weekly signed by the Surgeon of the Regiment, and to be regularly filed for future

ture Inspection. As this serves (with the Hospital Book) for a Voucher of the Charges in the Weekly Return, it behoves the Surgeon to be very circumspect in its Detail ; for if, on inspection, any Charges appear in the one that are not supported by the other, the Expence will inevitably fall on himself.

When Wine is indispensably necessary, Administration of Wine and Porter. it should be given as long as the urgency exists, but no longer ; and porter or good beer should, whenever the case will admit of it, be substituted for wine.

The washing of bedding and towels in Washing. Regimental Hospitals is part of the duty of the Nurse, unless her time be otherwise occupied by a heavy sick list ; but in Barrack Hospitals, this duty is to be performed by the Barrack Department. The personal washing of the sick is to be committed to the charge of some woman out of the Hospital, and to be paid for at a regular price, but the ordinary washing must in no case *exceed* 6d. per man per week. All extra washing must be specifically stated in the extra table,

When

Medicines.

When a Regiment has been furnished with one or more Medicine Chests, (according to its strength) the subsequent Supplies are to be drawn from the Public Elaboratory, by a requisition made to the Inspector General, half yearly, viz. on the 24th June, and 24th December.

An Invoice of the Medicine Chest now in use is given in the Appendix, (No. 9), and the Surgeon is expected to confine his practice to it.

When a Medical Officer of a Regiment desires to use a Medicine not in his Chest, he must procure it at his own expence, unless in his Weekly Return he can explain the peculiar necessity of the Case that called for it.

At the before-mentioned periods, viz. 24th June, and 24th December, the Surgeon will send Returns, stating the quantities last received, the present stock in hand, and a detail of the articles to be renewed, with the quantities that may in his judgment be equal to the probable wants of the ensuing six months, not exceeding the original supply. It is very desirable that all intermediate requisitions be avoided,
but

but if real and unexpected consumption should make it necessary, the extra supply must be drawn as before from the Public Elaboratory. No Druggist's charge will be admitted, unless the Surgeon has previous permission to purchase occasional articles; or unless the pressure of the moment will not allow of that delay: the circumstances with the charge must be then stated in the next Weekly Return.

The Wives and Children of Soldiers are allowed Medicines from the Chest, but this indulgence is not to extend to any Charge on the Hospital Fund.

Allowance of
Medicines to
Soldiers Wives
and Children.

When a Detachment is without a Regimental Assistant, and is not within reach of any Military Surgeon, the country practitioners may be employed. The regulated allowance has been at 1d. per man per week, for medicines and attendance; but, where the number is under *fifty*, and the Contract cannot be made for that Sum, it is allowable to give 6d. per month. Every Officer commanding a Detachment should be apprised by the Regimental Surgeon of this Regulation, and of the necessity for certifying in the Bill the precise number of men, the period of attendance, and that there

Regulated Allowance to
Country Practitioners.

there was no Military Medical Officer on the spot, or within a reasonable distance; as, without this Certificate, the Charge will be rejected. (See General Order, Appendix, No. 1.) When, from the pressure of the moment, (on a march, or on sick furlough) such agreements cannot be made, the country practitioner will be allowed to charge his Medicines at a price suited to such class of Patients. It must here be well understood, that men are not to be sent on *sick* furlough without the previous approval of the Inspector General of Army Hospitals; and that no medical expences can be allowed for Men on other than sick furlough.

When smaller numbers are under the command of a Serjeant, it should be his duty to have the Bills certified by the proper Officer of his Company, as soon as he joins the Regiment.

¶ On the removal of Regiments or Detachments from one Quarter to another, should an absolute necessity prevail for leaving any sick behind, either in charge of a Military Surgeon or of a Country Practitioner, it is most positively required that the respective Medical Staff should report to the Inspector General the names of

of the Sick so transferred, with the particular circumstances that called for such a measure.—The medical expences for Sick not so reported will be uniformly rejected.

The Bills of Practitioners, and other Bills, must be early sent for approval to the Inspector General; and when paid must be inserted in the next Weekly Return. A half yearly accompt, in duplicate, is to be made up on the 24th June and 24th December, according to the form in the Appendix, (No. 10); both copies are to be transmitted to the Inspector General without delay, and the Accompt must *close* the expences of the half year; as all Charges or Bills in arrear will be positively rejected.—The Abstract, when approved, will be returned to the Surgeon, to be by him delivered to the Paymaster, that the amount may appear in his Public Accompts.

*Half yearly
contingent
sums*

¶ N.B. All Bills above 40s. should be receipted on a proper stamp, at the expence of the party receiving the money.

The Surgeon is to deposit in the hands of the Pay-master, monthly, any growing surplus of the Hospital Fund, either *de-*

tached or Regimental, taking his Receipt for the same; and when Deficiencies shall call for an advance of money to the Surgeon for Hospital uses, the Paymaster, by an Order from the War Office, is allowed to issue it on account, under the authority of the Commanding Officer.

Every Surgeon, before he quits his situation or leaves the kingdom, must make up his accompts from the last half yearly settlement, and transmit the same to the Inspector General, or he will be charged by the Paymaster to the whole amount of the uncertified Expenditure.

All Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons are expected to take care of the sick of any other Regiment, Detachment, or Recruiting Party, Men on furlough, &c. whose Regiments are at a distance.

This duty is not confined to the Line and Militia alone, but extends itself to every class of Military, either in the Guards or in the Ordnance Department.

¶ When a Regiment is ordered to change its Quarters, the Surgeon is to transfer such of his Sick as cannot be moved, in possible safety with the Baggage, to the
nearest

nearest General Military or Regimental Hospital, accompanied with a detail of the cases and of the treatment, for the information of the Surgeon to whose care they are to be transferred.—The expence attending the removal is to be charged in the Contingencies of the first Weekly Return of *the Regiment removing*, and the circumstances of the case are to be detailed as a voucher for the necessity of removal.

The removal of Hospital Stores is not a charge on the Hospital Fund; they are considered as part of the Regimental Baggage, and must be conveyed according to the War Office regulations.

Removal of
Hospital Stores.

All Letters and Returns to the Inspector General, or any other Member of the Army Medical Board, must be sent under cover to the Right Honourable the Secretary at War, War Office, with the words "*Medical Department*" on the left-hand corner.

Mode of corresponding with
the Army Medical Board.

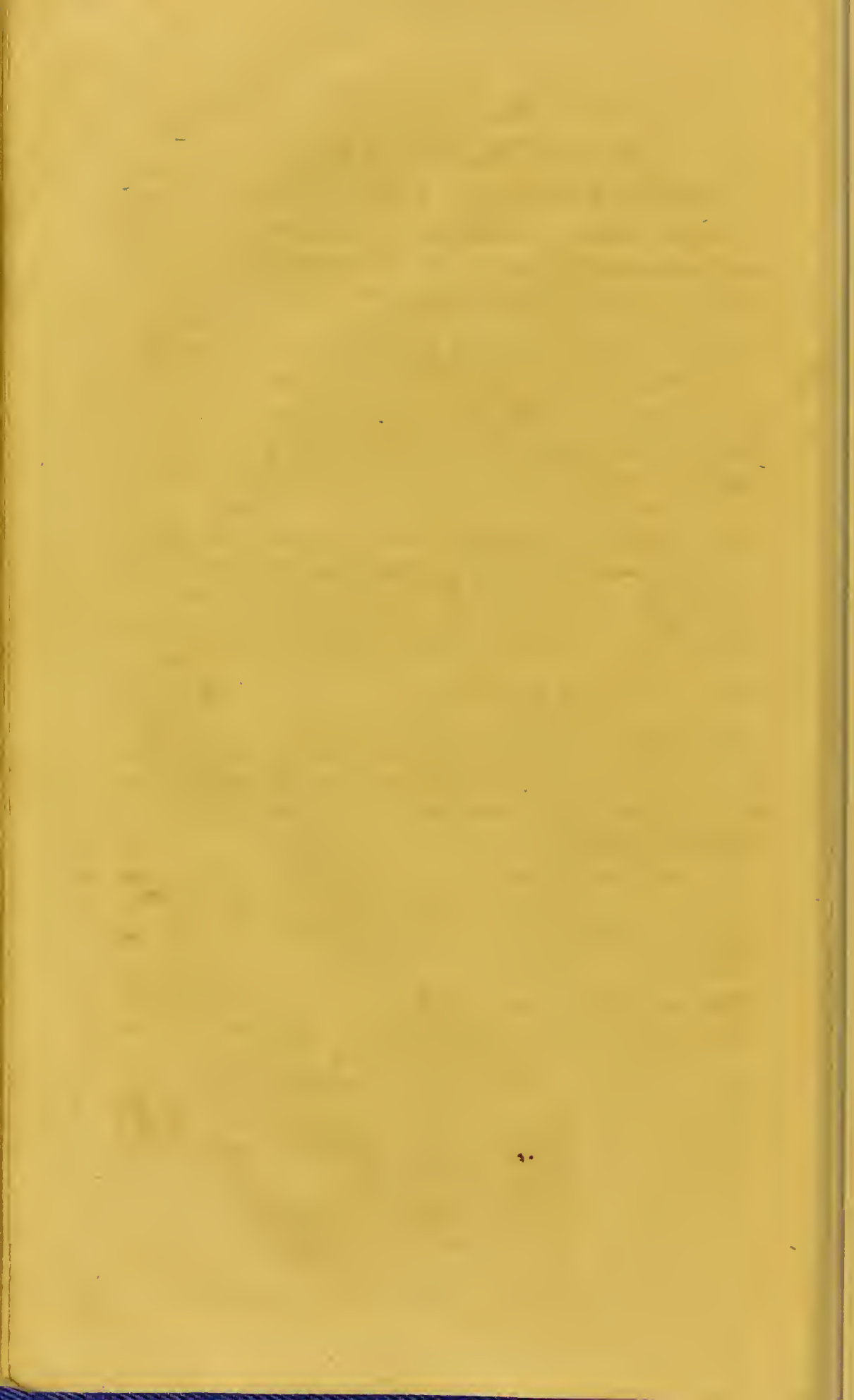
The foregoing Instructions are to be strictly observed by the Regimental Surgeon; all former Rules and Regulations being revoked.

L. PEPYS.

T. KEATE.

F. KNIGHT.

A P.



APPENDIX, (No. I.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE-GUARDS,

3d February, 1803.

THE Commander in Chief has observed, that the benefit to be expected to the Service from the increased Establishment of the Regimental Medical Staff Officers, has been in many Instances entirely lost by these Officers having been permitted to go on leave of Absence in common with other Officers of the Regiment, without a due attention to the particular nature of their Employment, and to the importance and necessity of their constant attendance; nor has the expence to the Public, for the extra Attendance of Country Practitioners been diminished in the Proportion which might have been expected, from the increased Medical Aid which has been afforded to Regiments.

His Royal Highness recommends these Observations to the serious consideration of Officers, in the command of Regiments, and enjoins them to be very circumspect in the Leaves of Absence which they hereafter recommend for their Regimental Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon: the Applications can be proper only in one of the following Instances, either that from the Regiment being assembled in one or two Quarters, and remarkably healthy, the Attendance of one of the Medical Staff Officers can for a time be dispensed with; or else, that from particular circumstances the indulgence of Leave of Absence to an Officer of this description, becomes an object of most material Importance to his private Concerns.

Officers commanding Detachments, not having any Medical Staff Officer attached to them, are immediately on arrival at their Stations, to enquire whether there are any means of obtaining Medical Assistance from a Military Staff Officer in the Vicinity, and it is only in cases when such Aid cannot be obtained, that they are justified in having recourse to the Practitioners of the Country, of which a special Report is immediately to be made to the Officer commanding the Regiment, who will state the same to the Inspector General of Regimental Hospitals; hereafter, no charge will be admitted, for extra Expences incurred for Medical Assistance, the Necessity of which has not at the time been reported in the manner above directed.

By Order of His Royal Highness

The Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Adj. Gen. of the Forces.

APPENDIX.

(No. II.)

LIST OF ARTICLES

TO BE FURNISHED BY THE
BARRACK DEPARTMENT, FOR THE USE OF REGIMENTAL
HOSPITALS IN BARRACKS.

KITCHEN.	SURGERY.	WARDS.
A set of Fire-Irons Fender Trivet Table Dresser Small Forms, 2 Shelves An Iron Pot, Pot-lid, and Hooks Wooden Ladle Flesh Fork Bowls or Platters Small Ditto, or Por- ringers Trenchers Spoons Coal-Box Candlestick Tin Can Earthen Pan Box, or Basket, for carrying Coals in the Wards Buckets, Mops, and scrubbing Brushes Birch & Hair Brooms Round Towel 1 Lantern 2 Saucepans 2 large Tea-kettles Quart and Pint Pots	Fire Irons Fender 2 Chairs Forms Coal Box Candlestick Round Towel Cupboard or Shelves A Tin Slipper Bath	Bedsteads Palliasses Pillows Bolsters Blankets Sheets Rugs Chamber Pots Table Small Forms Coal Box, small Fire Irons, viz. } Poker } Shovel } Fender Candlesticks or Lamps Round Towels 1 Close-stool for each Ward 2 Bed-pans for the Hospital 2 Urinals ditto Knives and Forks
	Sufficient for the Use of the Hospital in General	

(No. III.)

A Complete Set of Instruments, with the Modern
Improvements for REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.

- AN Amputating Saw, with spare Blade
- 1 Metacarpal Saw, with ditto
- 24 Curved Needles
- 2 Amputating Knives
- 1 Catlin
- 2 Tenaculums
- 1 Bullet Forceps
- 1 Pair of Bone Nippers
- 2 Screw Tourniquets
- 4 Field Tourniquets with Handle
- 2 Callico Compresses
- 2 Trephines, with sliding Keys
- 1 Trephine Forceps
- 1 Elevator
- 1 Lenticular
- A Brush
- Key Instruments for Teeth, to fit Trephine Handle
- 8 Scalpels
- 3 Silver Catheters
- 2 Elastic Catheters
- 1 Trocar with Spring and Introductory Canula
- 1 Ditto, ditto, and Canula for Hydrocele
- 1 Probang
- 1 Long Silver Probe

Can-

(No. IV.)

Canteens of HOSPITAL UTENSILS for 250 Men.

- 1 Flesh Fork
- 2 Iron Block Tin Soup Ladles
- 12 Trenchers
- 12 Iron Spoons
- 2 Tin Saucepans, 1 of 4 Qts. and 1 of 3 Qts. to shut in each other
- 12 Tin Cups, of 1 Pint each
- 1 Horn Lantern
- 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 7 Quarts
- 1 Tea-pot, 5 Pints
- 2 Tin Candlesticks, with Snuffers chained
- 1 Pewter Bed Pan
- 1 Pewter Urinal
- 6 Knives and Forks
- 1 Pair of Steelyards
- 2 Pint Tin Pots, with Handles
- 12 Cotton Nightcaps
- 3 Yards of Osnaburgh
- 3 Round Towels
- 2 Rollers and 2 Pair of Brackets
- 3 Yards of Flannel
- 1 Hand Scrubbing Brush
- 1 Whitewashing Brush
- 2 Sponges
- 2 Large Wooden Platters
- 2 Pewter Wash-hand Basins
- 1 Tinder-box and Steel
- 2 Packing Needles
- 1 Trivet
- 1 Pair of Wooden Scales and Weights, 2 oz. to 2 lb.

Separate.

- 1 Water Bucket
- 1 Close Stool Bucket, with Pan
- 1 Iron Kettle of 6 Gallons

Articles to be purchased by the Surgeon.

- 1 Long Scrubbing Brush, with heavy block leaded
- 1 Hair Broom
- 1 Rag Mop
- 8 Earthen Chamber Pots
- Spitting Pans

N. B. With each Canteen is issued 1 Medicine Chest and 12 Sets of Bedding, packed in two bales of water-proof cloth, as an equipment for each Medical Officer of a Regiment,—to be ready on the shortest notice for detached duty. A triplicate issue is only granted to Regiments of the greatest strength, as the *established Equipment*; but on special emergency, duly stated to the Inspector General, an additional supply of Bedding would be ordered, as a *temporary aid*, from the nearest store.

(No. V.)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR
VACCINE INOCULATION.

LET the vaccine fluid be taken, for the purpose of Inoculation, from a pustule that is making its progress regularly, and which possesses the true vaccine character, on any day from the fifth to the eighth, or even a day or two later, provided the efflorescence be not then formed around it. When the efflorescence is formed, it is always most prudent to desist from taking any more of the virus from that pustule.

To obtain the virus, let the edges of the pustule be gently punctured with a lancet in several points. It will gradually ooze out, and should be inserted upon the arm about midway between the shoulder and the elbow, either by means of a very slight scratch, not exceeding the eighth part of an inch, or a very small oblique puncture.

A little red spot will appear on the punctured part on the third day, if the operation succeed, which on the fourth or fifth becomes perceptibly vesicated. It goes on increasing till the tenth day, when it is generally surrounded by a rose-coloured efflorescence, which remains nearly stationary for a day or two. The efflorescence then fades away, and the pustule is gradually converted into a hard glossy scab, of a dark mahogany colour. These progressive stages of the pustule are commonly completed in sixteen or seventeen days.

A single pustule is sufficient to secure the constitution from the small-pox ; but as we are not always certain the puncture may take effect, it will be prudent to inoculate in both arms, or to make two punctures in the same arm, about an inch and a half asunder, except in very early infancy, when there is a great susceptibility of local irritation.

If the efflorescence surrounding the pustule should be extensive, and occasion much local heat upon the arm, it may be cooled by the repeated application of pieces of folded linen, dipped in cold water ; or still more expeditiously by a strong solution of the *aqua lythargyri acetati** in water ; an ounce, for example, of the former in five or six of the latter.

G

If

* Goulard's Extract of Saturn.

If the scab should at any time be prematurely rubbed off, and not succeeded by another within twenty-four hours, the part may be occasionally touched with the undiluted *aqua lythargyri acetati*.

Vaccine virus, taken from a pustule, and inserted immediately in its fluid state, is preferable to that which has been previously dried; but as it is not always practicable to obtain it in this state, we are compelled to seek for some mode of preserving it. Various means have been suggested, but from the test of long experience, it may be asserted, that preserving it between two plates of glass is the most eligible. Let a piece of common window glass be cut into squares, of about an inch each, so that they shall lie smooth when placed upon each other. Let the collected vaccine fluid be confined to a small spot (about the size of a split pea) upon the centre of one of these glasses; which should be suffered to dry in the common heat of the atmosphere, without exposure to the heat of fire or the sun. When dry, it should be immediately secured by placing over it the other piece of glass. Nothing more is necessary for its preservation than wrapping it in clean writing paper.

The virus, thus preserved, when wanted for the purpose of Inoculation, may easily be restored to its fluid state, by dissolving it in a small portion of cold water, taken up on the point of a lancet. It may then be used in the same manner as when just taken from a pustule.

The vaccine fluid is liable, from causes apparently trifling, to undergo a decomposition. In this state it sometimes produces what has been denominated the spurious pustule; that is, a pustule, or an appearance on the arm not possessing the characteristic marks of the genuine pustule. Anomalies, assuming different forms, may be excited, according to the qualities of the virus applied, or the state of the person inoculated; but by far the most frequent variety, or deviation from the perfect pustule, is that which arrives at maturity, and finishes its progress much within the time limited by the true. Its commencement is marked by a troublesome itching; and it throws out a premature efflorescence, sometimes extensive, but seldom circumscribed, or of so vivid a tint as that which surrounds the pustule completely organized; and (which is more characteristic of its degeneracy than the other symptoms) it appears more like a common festering produced by a thorn, or any other small extraneous body sticking in the skin, than a pustule excited by the vaccine virus. It is generally of a straw colour;
and

and when punctured, instead of that colourless, transparent fluid of the perfect pustule, its contents are found to be opaque. That deviation from the common character of the pustule, arising from vaccine virus which has been previously exposed to a degree of heat capable of decomposing it, is very different. In this instance, it begins with a creeping scab, of a pale brown or amber colour; making a long and slow progress, and sometimes going through its course without any perceptible efflorescence. Its edges are commonly elevated, and afford, on being punctured, a limpid fluid.

A little practice in vaccine Inoculation, attentively conducted, impresses on the mind the perfect character of the vaccine pustule; therefore when a deviation arises, of whatever kind it may be, common prudence points out the necessity of re-inoculation, first, with vaccine virus of the most active kind, and secondly, should this be ineffectual, with variolous virus. But if the constitution shews an insusceptibility of one, it commonly does of the other.

When any constitutional symptoms occur in inoculated Cow-pox, they are commonly first perceptible (especially in children) on the fourth or fifth day. They appear again, and sometimes in adults, not unlike a mild attack from inoculated small-pox, on the eighth, ninth, or tenth day. The former arise from the general effects of the virus on the habit, the latter from the irritation of the pustule.

If the effluvia of the small-pox have been received into the habit previously to the inoculation of the vaccine virus, the vaccine inoculation will not always be found to stop its progress, although the pustule may make its advances without interruption.

The lancet used for inoculation should always be perfectly clean.—After each puncture, it is proper to dip it into water, and wipe it dry. The Practitioner should be particularly cautious in observing that its point be free from rust, either contracted by common means, or from the action of the vaccine virus; which, even when dry and in contact with it, has a tendency, in a little time, to produce it; therefore the preservation of vaccine virus upon a lancet, beyond the period of a few days, should never be attempted.

EDWARD JENNER

(No. VI.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE-GUARDS,
31st August, 1802,

THE Regulation for improving Regimental Hospitals, bearing date in the month of September, 1799, having directed that the sum of 4s. per week should be retained out of the pay of the Soldier, for his maintenance while in the Regimental Hospital, and for the incidental expences of the said Hospital; and it being thought proper to establish a new rate of Stoppage applicable to the above purposes, and to the other purpose hereafter mentioned.—It is His Majesty's pleasure, that, from the 25th September next inclusive, the sum of 10d. a day shall be retained by the Pay-Master, or Acting Paymaster, out of the Pay and Beer-money of each Non-commissioned Officer, Trumpeter, Drummer, and Private Man of his Majesty's Regiments of every description, during the time of their being in the Regimental Hospital; and that the same be paid over to the Regimental Surgeon, as a Fund, to be applied by him, under the superintendence of the Commanding Officer, to the maintenance of the men, and the general Expences of the Hospital.

It is His Majesty's further order, that regular Accompts of the expenditure for the above Services, be kept by the Regimental Surgeons of the Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, to be furnished by them (being previously certified by the Commanding Officer) to the Inspector-General of Army-Hospitals, at such times and in such forms as shall be prescribed through the said Inspector-General, in order that, in the case of a deficiency of the said Fund, the same may be made good; and that, in the case of a Surplus, the same may be applied to the general Medical Expences of the Corps.

By order of His Royal Highness

The Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant-General,

(No. VII.)

E X T R A C T

FROM

EXPLANATORY DIRECTIONS

*For the Information and Guidance of Paymasters
and others.*

WAR-OFFICE, 12th April, 1805.

IN the event of Soldiers being in the Regimental Hospital of a Corps to which they do not belong, the Surgeon of such Hospital is to draw the Stoppages for them from the Paymaster of his own Corps, who will obtain repayment from the respective Paymasters of the Corps to which the Men belong. - The proper charges on account of Pay or Beer-money are of course to be made in the Accompts of the last mentioned Corps.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

(No. VIII.)

DIET, TABLE.

Meals.	Full	Half	Low	Spoon or Fever Diet	REMARKS.
Breakfast	1 Pint of Milk-Porridge or Rice Gruel	1 Pint of Milk-Porridge or Rice Gruel	1 Pint of Milk Porridge or Rice-Gruel	Tea	All Extra Diet to be given at the Discretion of the Surgeon, but it must be stated and charged in the proper Table of the Weekly Return, against the respective Patient's Name whose Situation demands it. Wine used in Panado, Sago or in any kind of Food must be similarly specified in the Wine Return.
Dinner	$\frac{3}{4}$ Pound of Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound of Bread 1 Quart of Beer	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pound of Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound of Potatoes 1 Pound of Bread 1 Pint of Beer	$\frac{1}{4}$ Pound of Meat, or made into weak broth $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound of Bread $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound of Potatoes	1 Pound of Bread made into Panado or Pudding with as much Milk or Sago	
Supper	1 Pint of Broth made from the Meat			1 Pint of Milk Porridge or Rice Gruel	
				Tea	

N. B. The Milk Porridge is supposed to consist of Three Parts Gruel, with One Part Milk.—The Spoon Diet is adapted to Fevers and such Cases as will not allow of any Excitement from Animal Food, in the shape of Broth or otherwise. When Beer is judged necessary, the expence is not to exceed 1d. per man per day.

(No. IX.)

INVOICE OF A REGIMENTAL CHEST OF MEDICINES, calculated for a Corps of 250 Men for one Year.

	Lib. Unc.
Acid. Muriatic.	4
Acid. vitriolic.	4
Ærug. Æris pulv.	2
Alumin.	1
Ammon. ppt.	8
Antimon. tartarisat.	2
Aq. Lytharg. acetat.	8
Argent. nitrat.	4
Balsam. Copaiv.	1
Calomel. ppt.	6
Camphor.	8
Cerat. Lap. calaminar.	7
—— Sapon.	1
Ceruss. acetat.	2
Confect. opiat.	8
Conserv. Rosæ	8
Cort. Peruv. opt. pulv.	7
Cremor. Tart. pulv.	1
Cretæ ppt.	8
Empl. Cantharid.	2
—— Lytharg. c Resin.	3
Extr. Colocynth. comp.	8
—— Cort. Peruv.	4
Ferr. vitriolat.	4
Flor. Chamom. pulv.	4
—— Sulphuris loti ..	8
Fol. Sennæ	8
Gum. Ammoniac.	8
—— Arabic.	1
—— pulv.	8
—— Guaiac. pulv.	2

Hydrag.

APPENDIX.

	Lib, Unce.
Hydrarg. muriat.	5
—— nitrat. rub.	4
Kali acetat.	1
—— ppt.	8
—— pur.	
Liniment. Sapon. comp.	1
Liquor. vol. C. C.	8
Magnes. alb.	8
Natri vitriolat.	15
Nitri purificat.	1
Ol. Menth. piper.	1
— Olive opt.	1
— Ricini.	a Bottle
— Terebinthin.	8
Opii purificat.	4
Pilul. Hydrarg.	2
Pulv. antimonial.	4
—— aromatic.	8
—— Digital.	4
—— Ipecac. comp.	4
Pulv. Rad. Ipecac.	8
—— Jalap.	8
—— Rhabarb.	4
—— Scill.	1
—— Zingiber.	4
Quass. abras.	8
Spir. Vini rectificat.	2
Succ. Inspissat. Cicutæ	2
Tinct. Opii.	8
Ung. Ceræ.	3
—— Hydrarg. fort.	10
—— nitrat.	8
—— Psoric.	10
Zinc. vitriolat.	4
Dr. James's Powder	1

APPENDIX.

49

MATERIALS.

Fine Lint.....	Lib. 2
Surgeon's Tow.....	Lib. 5
Linen.....	2 Sheets
Skins of Leather.....	2
Linen Rollers	12
Eighteen-tailed Bandages	4
Bag Trusses.....	6
Bougies in a Case.....	2 Dozen
————— with Caustic	6
Tape.....	1 Piece
Thread for Ligatures.....	1 Ounce
Pins.....	2 Papers
Grain Scales and Weights	1 Set
Ounce ditto and ditto.....	1 Set
Vials in Sorts.....	3 Dozen
Gallipots in ditto.....	2 Dozen
A Graduated Glass Measure	
Writing Paper.....	3 Quires
Wrapping Paper.....	3 Quires
Pens	25
Ink Powder.....	1 Paper
Wafers	2 Ounces
A Bolus Tile	
A Mortar and Pestle	
Pill Boxes.....	3 Papers
Urethra Syringes.....	6
A Glyster Syringe and Pipes	
A Pewter bleeding Porringer	
Bolus Knives	2
A Spreading Spatula	
A Pot Spatula	
A Tin Panakin	
A Tin Funnel	
Packthread.....	4 Ounces
Surgeon's Sponges.....	6
Vial Corks.....	1 Gross
Horn Cups.....	3
Common Splints.....	1 Set

Temporary Field Bedstead.



This temporary Bedstead is formed by two rows of Stakes driven into the ground—rising fourteen inches above the surface, and standing ten inches asunder. The width of the frame must be determined by the Bedding, & the number of Stakes by the necessary length. The cross Rails are made of the same materials split asunder, with the flat side upwards, and the ends properly prepared for the Nails; but it is to be observed that the head Rail which supports the Bolster is to be placed on Stakes six or eight inches higher than the others. Between this Frame and the Palliass a suitable defence of a Matt or Matts of Straw is to be interposed.



I N D E X.

	Page
BARRACK Furniture for Hospitals.....	38
Bedsteads.....	26
Ditto in Tent.....	26
Bread, Charge of	35
Choice of Quarters	5
Correspondence, Mode of.....	43
Contingent Accompt	41
Controul of Hospital	18
Convalescents	31
Country Practitioners, Allowance to.....	39
when employed	40
Bills of.....	41
Cow-Pock Inoculation	83
Detachments, Care of.....	42
Diet	36
Table.....	36
Roll.....	36
Fumigation.. ..	27
Furlough, sick ..	40
Horse, to be kept by the Regimental Surgeon	5
Hospital, in Barracks.....	20
, hired.....	20
, to be white-washed	28
, Tent.....	25
, Servants.....	21
, Books.....	32
, Utensils.....	31
Increase of Pay, Warrant for.. ..	2
Infectious Diseases.....	30
Inspection of Barracks and Quarters	33
Instruments.....	31

Intro-

	Page
Introduction	17
Journal of Cases.....	18
Itch Patients.....	28
Medical Staff.....	19
Station of.....	19
Quarters.....	20
Leave of Absence	20
Meat, Charge of.....	85
Medicines.....	38
allowed to Soldiers' Wives and Children	39
Chest, Invoice of	47
Necessaries, Charge of.....	31
Orderly Man, Duties of ..	24
Palliasses, Straw for.....	21
Patients, Admission of	28
Punished Men.....	29
Recruits, Examination of.....	32
Sentries.....	25
Serjeant, Duties of ..	23
Sick Return.....	35
Transfer of.....	42
Stoppage in Hospital.....	34
Stores, Report of.....	20
Removal of.....	43
Vaccine Inoculation, Directions for.....	41
Venereal Patients.....	28
Uniform of Regimental Surgeons, &c.....	11
Utensils, Canteen of ..	40
Washing	37
Weekly Returns.....	34
Wine and Porter ..	37

